(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1887.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1783.

LONDON.

From the courier de l'Europe, November 22, 1782.

Extract of a letter from the baron de Viomenil, to the marquis de Segur, dated September 17, 1782.

THE officers, paſſengers in the two frigates, l'Aigle and la Glorie, were landed on the ſtarboard ſhore of the Delaware. Being at the diſtance of three leagues from their frigates, the baron de Viomenil ſent back the boats, with an invitation to ſend the treaſure contained in the two frigates to him. Notwithſtanding they were in greater danger than before, yet by the activity of Monſieur de la Touche and de Vallongue, this buſineſs was effected, though attended with great difficulties. Two boats of refugees, containing 100 armed men each, attempted to take thoſe who had the money in charge, and had it nearly in their power; but by the gallantry of the officers, and the intrepidity of lieutenant le ſieur Gourgues, who came up with the boats of l'Aigle, ſtruck ſuch a damp to the enemy, who, though they had not 20 men to engage, ſheered off with precipitation. The money was ſent to Philadelphia under the care of the aids de camp and ſix officers of the royal regiment of artillery, and the legion de Lauzun, commanded by le ſieur Sheldon, who acquitted himſelf in this ſervice with zeal and integrity. Les ſieurs de Erbanes, Monteſquieu, Lomenie, and Melfort, were of the greateſt ſervice in the moſt critical time of diſtreſs. Les ſieurs de Biennano, Rice, Talleyrand, Lameth, Fleury, Vaudreuil, Frederick de Chabannes, Montmort, and de Viomenil's ſon, have demonſtrated the moſt diſintereſted ardour on this occaſion, having done duty as private ſentinels every night; les ſieurs de Laval, Tiſſeul, and Brentano, have exerted themſelves in a moſt extraordinary manner in recovering the 500,000 livres, which were thrown overboard at the time of the refugees attack on our boats. Les ſieurs de Segur, and de Broglio, after having from the beginning acquitted themſelves in every inſtance with great zeal and honour in this ſervice, being entruſted with diſpatches from the miniſtry to les ſieurs de la Luzerne, Rochambeau, and de Vaudreuil, have carried them to Philadelphia. The duc de Lauzun, who had been ill of a fever about 20 days at ſea, and is but juſt beginning to recover, never quitted the baron de Viomenil in any of theſe great difficulties, and it was entirely owing to his addreſs, that ſome militia of the country were aſſembled, who aſſiſted in ſaving the money."

Nov. 19. The Saliſbury, of 50 guns, the Reſiſtance, of 44, and the Syren, of 32, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to proceed to the Eaſt-Indies, with the merchant fleet of that company, who are to depart in the courſe of next month. The civil officers of the company expect to get a paſſage in this fleet: theſe two years paſt no perſon, except in the military line, have had permiſſion to embark in any of the veſſels for that deſtination. The Salt Spring, captain Jones, bound from Jamaica to London, and the Anne, captain M'Neil, from Jamaica to Glaſgow, are taken by the Americans and carried into Salem. The Vigilant, of 74 guns, the Crown, and the Samſon of 64 guns each, with the frigates Minerva and Andromache, are the veſſels left to cruiſe off Cape St. Vincent, to protect the Liſbon trade, the arrival of which is hourly expected. It is ſaid they are to join commodore Elliot's ſquadron cruiſing off Liſbon, which will then conſiſt of nine veſſels. The Diſpatch, captain Sealon, bound from London to Fowey, and another ſhip from Ipſwich for Plymouth, were taken the 10th inſtant by a French privateer between the Start Point and the Brawle, who ſent them to France. The Marquis de Tallad, a French privateer of 20 guns, fitted out at Havre de Grace, is taken by the marquis of Rockingham and another privateer called the Fly, and carried into Kinſale. Le Weſer, captain Schomaker, of Peterſburgh, was caſt away near Calais, but the crew ſaved. Five other veſſels ſhared the ſame fate, at the ſame time, near the ſame harbour. The Vreyheyd, captain Zwartje, bound from St. Maloes for a Dutch port, loaded with bale ſilks, and other valuable goods, is taken and carried into Guernſey: a French ſloop in company left her as ſoon as ſhe perceived her in danger.

The Amphitrite, captain Tupper, bound from Guernſey for London, is taken by a Dutch privateer and carried into Cherbourgh. The Fort Louis, a Dunkirk privateer of eight guns, is taken by the Mercury privateer, captain Williams; the Frenchman had juſt before made prize of a ſhip which ſhe ſent for France, and which captain Williams immediately went in queſt of. The ſhip Freeport, bound from Oſtend to Breſt, loaded with pitch, tar, &c. is taken and carried into Plymouth by the Friendſhip privateer, belonging to Penzance. The Roſe, captain Wermel, is taken on her paſſage from Monſerrat to Oſtend, by a Dutch privateer, in the latitude of Bermudas, and was entirely loſt on the coaſt of Holland: the captain and crew are arrived in the Texel.

SALEM, *February 6.*

A veſſel from Halifax, with a quantity of freſh proviſion on board, prize to a privateer belonging to this port, was lately caſt away near Penobſcot, and the prize maſter and one other man drowned.

The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer laſt Sunday evening, as obſerved by a gentleman in this town, had deſcended to 10 degrees below 0, which denoted a greater extreme of cold than has been known here ſince 1773.

NEWPORT, *February 15.*

This morning arrived the privateer ſchooner Rochambeau, captain Reed, from a cruiſe, and brought in with him a valuable brig, mounting 10 ſix pounders and 25 men, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. from Jamaica bound to New-York. Captain Reed fought her three glaſſes, and then boarded her; he had his ſailing maſter and one man wounded; the brig had one man killed and ſeven wounded.

The above brig was lately the privateer Lady Greene, from Connecticut river.

NEW-LONDON, *February 21.*

Laſt Monday arrived here the ſhip Fanny, captain Barker, in 28 days from St. Croix, and 21 from Turk's-Iſland. On the 6th inſtant John Benton, of Wethersfield, one of the hands, fell from her main-ſhrouds, and ſtriking his head on the gunwale killed him inſtantly;

PROVIDENCE, *February 15.*

Laſt week a refugee boat from New-York, with eight men on board, came up the bay; the crew landed at Hope-Iſland, where they remained ſome days; they afterwards landed at Warwick-neck, and one man was put aſhore from her at Populquaſh-point; but as they did not attempt to rob or plunder, the boat got ſafe out of the bay, though not without being ſuſpected, which perhaps haſtened her departure. It is this morning reported, that the above boat has retaken a brig laden with rum, prize to the privateer Modeſty of this port.

On Monday the brig Comet, captain Pardon Sheldon, of this port, arrived in the river in 24 days from Cape François.

Sunday evening laſt arrived in the river, a brig from Liverpool, taken on her paſſage for the Weſt-Indies by captain Billings, in the letter of marque ſhip Fortune, lately arrived at Boſton from Amſterdam. The brig has on board a large quantity of beef and pork, 400 firkins of butter, 350 boxes of candles, a conſiderable quantity of dry goods, &c. The invoice of her cargo amounts to about ſix thouſand pounds ſterling.

FISH-KILL, *February 27.*

On the 20th inſtant, a detachment of the 2d regiment of dragoons, under the command of lieutenants Rhea and Hawley, added to captain Brewſter's command of boatmen, boarded and took one of the enemy's privateers in the Sound, mounting eleven carriage guns and four ſwivels, 25 ſtand of arms, and navigated by 21 men. Her captain was killed, it is ſaid his name was Johnſon, late of New-Haven; ſeveral of the priſoners are wounded; not a man of the detachment was hurt. It was an affair exceeding well conducted.

NEW-YORK, *February 21.*

Various have been the reports circulated in this city, within theſe few days, of a general peace, but the printer hereof aſſures the public, that from what he can collect from the lateſt rebel papers, it appears, that a formidable naval and military armament is ordered to be got ready immediately for the Weſt Indies.

Yeſterday was ſent in here by his majeſty's ſhip Lion, the ſhip —— from the Weſt-Indies bound to Philadelphia.

We alſo learn that a number of other prizes, ſuppoſed to be part of the fleet that ſailed from the Weſt-Indies, ſome time ago, bound for Philadelphia, under convoy of the rebel frigate Alliance, are taken by his majeſty's cruiſers and ſent into the Hook, but the wind and tide being unfavourable we are prevented from learning the particulars.

Feb. 22. By the brigantine ——, prize to the cruiſer Fair American, captain Burton, which arrived here yeſterday, we are told, that the former left Cadiz on the 24th of December, when accounts were received at that city, declaring the commiſſioners for treating on a general pacification, had broke off their conferences, and ſeparated; the two miniſters on the part of the court of Spain, having already returned to Madrid. The reaſons for this event, are ſaid to be, that the terms ſtubbornly inſiſted upon by Great-Britain, were pronounced inadmiſſible by the plenipotentiaries of France. In conſequence of this determination, diſpatches had been received from court, ordering an immediate embarkation on board the fleet in the harbour; troops were marching for that purpoſe, four thouſand of the number had already arrived in Cadiz; they were to be commanded by the enterpriſing prince of Naſſau, who behaved with great ſpirit on the unſucceſsful attempt made with the formidable gun batteries, and narrowly eſcaped with his life, at Gibraltar. The combined fleet were under the count d'Eſtaing; on their arrival in the Weſt-Indies, the troops were to be commanded by the fortunate and elegant count Bouille, governor of Martinique; the object of attack pronounced to be the Britiſh iſland of Jamaica. The count d'Eſtaing was ordered to ſail on this ſervice with all poſſible diſpatch.

The above detail, aſſerted with confidence by gentlemen on board the prize, is preſented without any colouring, for every reader to decide upon; we will not preſume to ſuggeſt any thing reſpecting it, but patiently wait the arrival of a mail from England, which in all probability will determine the great, the important queſtion, "big with the fate of Britain and of America."

The above lucky fareſt of all the fair, has taken another tight little damſel from Bahama, that will ſerve to pay the portage bill, and thus realiſe the net proceeds of her laſt cruiſe.

Sunday laſt arrived the ſloop Jane, captain Irvin, in 32 days from Antigua. The day captain Irvin left that place, he ſaw a fleet of 15 to 20 ſail ſtanding into the harbour, but knew not who they were.

On Thurſday arrived the Parragon, captain Adams, a new ſhip, of 16 guns, in ballaſt, from Boſton for Cheſapeake, for a lading of tobacco, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Lion, captain Pigot and the Terrior ſloop of war, captain Morris. This pretty prize ſhip, built on the model of the Belliſarius, was becalmed in Lynhaven-bay, which cauſed the boats of the king's ſhips to be manned, and with oars, the Terrior was towed and rowed into a full poſſeſſion of her.

Feb. 26. L'Aimable Catichette, captain Stephen Patie, from Guadaloupe, for Virginia, prize to his majeſty's ſhips Amphion and Cyclops, ran on ſhore laſt Friday night, back of Staten Iſland, and on Sunday veſſels were ſent down to endeavour to get her off. About 8 o'clock in the evening five of the enemy's whale boats attacked the veſſel; a gun-boat belonging to the Keppel armed brig oppoſed them with great ſpirit, but being overpowered by numbers, was compelled to ſurrender, after a long and very gallant conflict. Two pettiaugers were alſo taken at the ſame time.

The polacre Joſeph left Cadiz the 14th of December, but brought us intelligence that the count d'Eſtaing was not prepared to ſail at that time; from which circumſtance, and the name of the frigate, with the time of her leaving France, being omitted in the laſt of the two following letters, there is reaſon to believe that the information they contain is not founded in truth; we, however, have inſerted them, for the peruſal and better judgment of our readers.

Extract of a letter from Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, to a gentleman at Baltimore, in Maryland, dated Jan. 27, found on board l'Aimable Catichette, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Cyclops.

"We are waiting every moment the arrival of Monſ. d'Eſtaing, with 56 ſhips of the line and 30,000 men, to be commanded by Don Galvez, the baron de Viomenil, and the marquis de la Fayette. All the forces ſailed from Cadiz for the Weſt-Indies the 18th or 20th of laſt month."

Extract of another letter, dated the 28th.

"This moment a frigate arrived from France, which informs us of the departure of Monſ. le compte d'Eſtaing for theſe ſeas, with a ſquadron of 36 ſail of the line from Cadiz, having under his convoy an army of 30,000 men, commanded by Don Galvez (the Spaniſh general), the baron de Viomenil, and the marquis de la Fayette; this formidable expedition is deſigned againſt Jamaica, but will make a feint in this vicinity to endeavour to catch ſome of the 25 ſail of the enemy's veſſels, who are very troubleſome here. The proſpect of peace, with which we have flattered ourſelves theſe two months paſt, is now entirely at an end."

Saturday morning was ſent in by his majeſty's ſhips Amphion and Cyclops, a large Frenſh ſhip of 26 guns, called the Lamblaſet; and the brig Charming Betſey, from Guadaloupe for Virginia, with rum, ſugar, coffee, &c.

The Bonetta ſent in the ſame day the brig Fanny, captain Tryon, from Turk's-Iſland for Philadelphia, with ſalt, &c.

The ſame day was brought in, taken by ſome oyſtermen at Blue point, the ſloop Dolphin, captain Scranton, of 6 guns and 20 men, from Boſton.

On Sunday was ſent in here, by three whale-boats, a ſmall ſloop called the Victory, loaded with wheat.

Alſo arrived the ſhip Diana, of 18 guns, from Boſton, bound for Philadelphia, captured by the tender of his majeſty's ſhip Chatham.

RUMOURS of the DAY.

Laſt Monday it was aſſerted, by perſons lately from the ſouthward, that two or three (ſome accounts ſay ſix) French line of battle ſhips, were ſeen by the Britiſh cruiſers, near the middle ground in Cheſapeake; and that three or four frigates of that nation were advanced further up the bay.

It is alſo reported, that rear-admiral lord Hood had fallen in with the French fleet from Boſton, under the command of count Vaudreuil, gained ſignal advantages, diſperſed thoſe not taken, and ſome moſt credulous, who liſten to theſe ſuggeſtions, conjecture, that the above named French ſhips, in Cheſapeake, may proye to be thoſe who eſcaped after the action. The ſhips appeared much larger than one of 64 guns; all of them had two decks, a poop, and every appearance of a powerful ſquadron.

We are informed that his majeſty's ſhip Belliſarius, captain Richard Graves, having fallen in with two privateers, a fierce action commenced, in which the former was much injured in the bowſprit and fore-maſt; but it terminated moſt honourably to captain Graves, who ſeverely beat his antagoniſts, one of whom eſcaped by flight, the other was taken, and proves to be the Tartar, of 22 nine pounders on a deck. The Belliſarius a few days ago ſpoke with the Tartar, his prize in company, ſtanding in for Sandy-Hook.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 1.*

A well informed correſpondent obſerves, that the paragraph under the New-York head, aſſerting that the

m'nifeſtos of Spain had left the negociation at Paris, muſt be falſe, as Spain had not appointed any ſpecial commiſſioners for that purpoſe, but authoriſed the count d'Aranda, her ambaſſador at Verſailles, to aſſiſt in that great work. As this miniſter always reſides at Paris, it is not to be ſuppoſed he would leave the court of France without a difference between the two nations, which is not probable at this juncture.

The New-York paper of Monday laſt contains the following liſt of prizes lately arrived there:

Ship Diana, from Bolton, bound to Philadelphia; ſhip Lambluzet (a large French veſſel). Brig Betſey and Polly, Folger, from Rhode-Iſland; brig Lark, from Virginia, bound to Nantes; brig Charming Betſey, from Guadaloupe; brig Fanny, Tryon, from Turks-Iſland. Sloop Dolphin, Skranton, from Boſton.

March 6. By a gentleman from North-Carolina we are informed, that a large three decked ſhip, which mounted 18 guns (but had thrown ten of them overboard in a ſtorm) bound from Jamaica to New-York, arrived at Wilmington (Cape-Fear) about the 25th of January. A number of American priſoners on board, with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the crew, on their coming near the American coaſt, roſe upon the officers, and took the ſhip, which was before that commanded by Oſwald Eve, late of Philadelphia, and had on board 500 hogſheads of rum and 50 of ſugar, beſides lord Montague, his family, and ſeveral officers of rank.

The reſignation of the ſuperintendant of finance having occaſioned much converſation, the printer is happy in being able to furniſh his cuſtomers with copies of Mr. Morris's letters on that ſubject to congreſs.

SIR, *Office of Finance, January* 24, 1783.

AS nothing but the public danger would have induced me to accept my office, ſo I was determined to hold it until the danger was paſt, or elſe to meet my ruin in the common wreck. Under greater difficulties than were apprehended by the moſt timid, and with leſs ſupport than was expected by the leaſt ſanguine, the generous confidence of the public accompliſhed more than I preſumed to hope.

Congreſs will recollect, that I expreſſly ſtipulated to take no part in paſt tranſactions. My attention to the public debts, therefore, aroſe from the conviction, that funding them on ſolid revenues was the laſt eſſential work of our glorious revolution. The accompliſhment of this neceſſary work is among the objects neareſt my heart, and to effect it, I would continue to ſacrifice time, property, and domeſtic bliſs.

Many late circumſtances have ſo far leſſened our apprehenſions from the common enemy, that my original motives have almoſt ceaſed to operate; but other circumſtances have poſtponed the eſtabliſhment of public credit in ſuch a manner, that I fear it will never be made. To increaſe our debts while the proſpect of paying them diminiſhes, does not conſiſt with my ideas of integrity. I muſt therefore quit a ſituation which becomes utterly inſupportable: but leſt the public meaſures might be deranged by any precipitation, I will continue to ſerve until the end of May. If effectual meaſures are not taken, by that period, to make permanent proviſion for the public debts of every kind, congreſs will be pleaſed to appoint ſome other man to be the ſuperintendant of their finances. I ſhould be unworthy of the confidence repoſed in me by my fellow citizens, if I did not explicitly declare, that I will never be the miniſter of injuſtice. With perfect eſteem and reſpect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant.

SIR, *Office of Finance, February* 26, 1783.

A number of thoſe who have contracted engagements with me, will, I know, place a perſonal reliance on me for the fulfilment of them. As the time approaches very faſt, when I am to quit this office, it is proper for me to make the neceſſary preparations. Among theſe I muſt place the due and ſeaſonable information, which, as an honeſt man, I muſt convey to thoſe who have confided in me. I am therefore to pray that the injunction of ſecrecy contained in the order of the 24th of January laſt, may be taken off. At the ſame time I take the liberty to ſuggeſt to congreſs, that the early appointment of my ſucceſſor will give him opportunity to take ſuch meaſures as may prevent many inconveniences that might otherwiſe happen. With perfect reſpect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant.

His excellency the preſident of congreſs.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 13.

"Laſt Monday night died in this city the honourable EDWARD GILES, Eſq; one of the delegates to Congreſs from this State. With a liberal education, he imbibed the principles of integrity, honour, and love of country. In the dawn of manhood, ſoon after the commencement of the preſent war, he quitted the college, and as a volunteer bore arms in defence of his native country, and for his ſervices received honourary rewards from Congreſs. Having greatly impaired his health by a military life, he reſigned his commiſſion of major in the continental ſervice, and re-aſſumed the character of the citizen, after the capture of lord Cornwallis, and for his patriotiſm and abilities was appointed to a ſeat in Congreſs. He was a dutiful ſon, an affectionate brother, benevolent and humane, a ſafe companion, and a ſteady friend. His acquaintance were numerous, and his friends many and reſpectable. By his relatives and friends his death is deeply lamented, and to them irreparable. The public has loſt a virtuous citizen, whoſe natural and acquired talents and firmneſs of mind promiſed an able ſervant and eminent ſervices. His virtues were many, his foibles very few. In poſſeſſion of many of the real bleſſings of this world, and in certain expectation of obtaining the ſummit of his wiſhes, in the prime of life, he was called to pay the great debt of nature. With uncommon fortitude he met the King of Terrors, and with patience and reſignation to the divine will he quitted life, and the plighted partner of his heart, in humble and awful hope of eternal happineſs, through the merits and mediation of his bleſſed Redeemer. Such was the character and death of this excellent young man."

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

To be run for, over the courſe near this city, on Wedneſday the 23d day of April,

A PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding; heats four miles each; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old ſeven ſtone twelve pounds, ſix years old eight ſtone ſeven pounds, and aged nine ſtone.

On Thurſday the 24th,

A PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, four years old or under; heats two miles each; three years old to carry a feather, and four years old ſeven ſtone; the winning horſe the firſt day to be excluded from ſtarting the ſecond.

Any horſe winning two clear heats ſhall be entitled to the purſe. The horſes to ſtart each day at eleven o'clock. Three horſes to ſtart each day or no race.

Entrance for the firſt day three pounds, for the ſecond thirty five ſhillings.

The horſes to be entered with Mr. George Mann the Tueſday preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the poſt.

Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

N. B. No perſon will be permitted to encumber the courſe with booths without leave from the clerk of the courſe. 7

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1783. Purſuant to an act of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, will be ſold at public auction, on the 14th day of April next, at the town of Vienna,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of fertile lands, beautifully ſituated on the river Nanticoke, generally known by the name of the Indian Lands (it having been granted to a tribe now extinct). It will be ſurveyed and laid off into convenient farms, and proper perſons will attend on the premiſes for ſeveral days before the ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days; another third in two years, and the remaining third in three years; bond and ſecurity will be required.

On the day of ſale, at the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms, will be ſold, a number of valuable ſlaves; conſiſting of men, women, and children; late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

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Annapolis, March 13, 1783.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant aſſortment of LADIES APPAREL, conſiſting of ſilk, ſatin and calico gowns, and other dreſſes; alſo petticoats, cloaks, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. being the effects of Mrs. Manſbridge, late of this city, deceaſed; which will be ſold cheap, for ready money, at the requeſt of the adminiſtrator, by

ELIZABETH OWEN,
reſiding at the free-ſchool.

Mrs. Owen, having been uſed to the mantua-making buſineſs in London, can, if required, alter the dreſſes into what form ladies pleaſe. 7

February 26, 1783.

THE UPPER MARLBOROUGH RACES,

WILL commence on Thurſday the firſt day of May next, when a PURSE of fifty guineas will be run for, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt two in three four mile heats. An aged horſe to carry nine ſtone, ſix years old to carry eight ſtone ſeven pounds, five years old ſeven ſtone twelve pounds, four years old ſeven ſtone, and three years old a feather.

On the day following a PURSE of twenty-five guineas, on the ſame terms as aforeſaid, the winning horſe the preceding day only excepted, the beſt two in three three mile heats.

The horſes to be entered the day preceding each race with the clerk of the turf. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all diſputes, and the horſes to ſtart preciſely at half after two o'clock each day. Subſcribers to pay one guinea entrance for the firſt and half a guinea for the ſecond day; non ſubſcribers double the ſum. 2

To be ſold on Tueſday the 15th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utenſils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, ſu.key, large ſcales and weights, ſuch as are made uſe of in warehouſes, and a few articles of houſhold furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and ſecurity.

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES M'CULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceaſed.

2

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783. Purſuant to an act of aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the firſt day of April next,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be ſurveyed and laid off in convenient farms and ſeats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flouriſhing town, from which they are diſtant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more perſons will attend on the premiſes, where the Kingſbury furnace ſtands, for three days before the day of ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to view the ſame. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and ſecurity will be required on the day of ſale.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

7

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceaſed, intend to make application to the next general aſſembly for an act to empower them to diſpoſe of Mr. Anthony Stewart's eſtate, to enable them to pay off his country debts. 4

To be ſold at public ſale, on the third Tueſday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable tract of land called Lockheden, and moſt of that other valuable tract called Padjet; theſe two parcels of land adjoin each other, and form a moſt beautiful farm, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Herring-creek; the ſoil exceedingly rich and well watered; it is capable of producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, to as great advantage as any other ſettlements in the ſtate; one hundred acres of meadow, equal to any in the ſtate, may be made with very trifling expence, the greater part being already cleared. The moſt of this valuable plantation is formed in a delightful plain, with ſmall ſtreams of water running through it; there is a moſt beautiful eminence formed on one part for a gentleman's country ſeat; it commands an extenſive proſpect of the bay, and affords a pleaſing view of the fertile plains and meadows; Herring-creek, on which it lays, has delightful harbours and landings; it abounds with fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl, all excellent in their ſeaſons; add to thoſe, a polite and agreeable neighbourhood, which makes this farm equal to any in the ſtate; the whole will be ſold together or in lots, as may be moſt advantageous; part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, bond, with approved ſecurity, will be taken for the reſt; any perſon may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to John Weems, Herring-creek.

JOHN WEEMS,
JOHN WEEMS, jun.
WILLIAM CHEW.

4 X

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawſon, deceaſed, ſo far as it relates to poſſeſſing the real eſtate of the deceaſed.

4 w 8 JAMES DAWSON.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes iſſued from this office, ſtruck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At ſight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant," which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for fifty and ſome for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed, I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and cancelled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper plate, and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

15 ROBERT MORRIS.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

5 WILLIAM LOGAN.

February 16, 1783.

THIS will inform the public, that the commiſſioners of Charles-town, Cæcil county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly to be empowered to ſell certain public grounds in ſaid town, and a marſh adjoining; and alſo to leaſe for the term of twenty-one years, ſuch part of the commons as may be applied for, to raiſe money to build a public wharf, and for other public uſes.

Signed by order of the commiſſioners,
EDWARD MITCHELL, regiſter.

2

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